THE ORATION MADE VNTO THE FRENCH KING

BY THE DEPVTIES OF THE Nationall Synode of the Reformed Church *of France, vpon the death of the Marquesse* d'Ancre, *with the Kings answere thereunto, 27. May. 1617.*

ALSO,

A DISCOVRSE OF THE BEGINNING, progression, actions and behauiour of COCHINO, Marquesse *d' Ancre*, and his wife GALLIGAIA, *with his proiects and practises life and death,* Compendiously, but more fully expressed then heretofore.

Faithfully Translated out of the French Copie.

LONDON
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BRITISH MUSEUM

AN ORATION MADE TO THE FRENCH KING, BY THE deputies of the National Synode, of the Reformed Churches of France; together with his Maiesties answere to the same, the 27. of May. 1617.

THE NATIONALL SYNODE OF VITRY *in Brittaine, having deputed to his Maiesty the 20. of May, 1617. these Reuerend gentlemen,* Piere Hesperien, *Pastour of the Church of Saint Foy, in base Guienne;* Denis *de Bouteroüe, Pastor of the Church of Grenoble in Daulphinois;* Albert de Mars, *Esquire, Lord of Balene, and Ancient of the Church of Maringues, in high Auergne; and* William Gerard, *Esquire, Lord of Mousſac, Ancient of the Church of Mousſac in baſe Languedoc, the 27. of the ſaid moneth, when the Lord* Hesperien *ſpake to the King in this tenour following:*

SIR,

Behold here proſtrate at your feet, in our perſons, all your ſubiects that profeſſe the reformed Religion, repreſented in the Nationall Synode, by your permiſſion, ſummond and aſſembled, and vnder your Royall authoritie, in the

towne of Vitry, which hath deputed vs towards your Maiesty, to testifie vnto you the extraordinarie passions of ioy, which haue and doe possesse your said subiects, as also the solemne and vnfained thankesgiuing which they haue, and daily doe giue vnto Almighty God, in that they now behold your present estate in perfect peace and repose, your authority in full force and vigor, and your Royall person in absolute liberty; and all this, by the no lesse noble, then sage resolution, which you vndertooke and executed, for his iust punishment, that disturbed your Realme, suppressed your authority; and yet which is worst, exposed your person to most eminent perill and danger. Something indeed very extraordinary concurred with this action, but so as a diuine and miraculous hand was not also heerein wanting; which (as it were) in a moment turned all the storme into a calme, warre, into peace; feare, into all security; danger; into deliuerance; and an odious tyrannie, into a most iust and lawfull gouernment. For now (as it were) by a new inauguration of your Maiesty in the Crowne of France, France her selfe now cleerly discernes that she hath a King, and all the world no lesse apprehends, that there is a King in France, worthie to raigne and rule. Now, that your Royall selfe holds the raines of the State, all your subiects are ready to yeeld you, that most humble obedience & submission which they owe, but more particularly those of the reformed Religion, who are very prompt and willing, to offer vp for your seruice, their goods, their honours; yea, and their liues themselues. And for this effect the Conuocation and assembly; which deputed vs to your Maiesty was no sooner met and conuented, but they solemnly swore and protested, and in the name and behalfe of all the

the reformed Churches within your Realme, enioyned vs; repreſenting their ſeuerall charges, to proteſt and ſweare in their names, that we will neuer goe aſide, nor ſtart from that moſt humble obedience and ſeruice, which (as your naturall ſubiects) wee owe vnto you. Wherunto we further finde our ſelues more ſtraitly obliged, by the many and great benefits that we receiued from the late deceaſed, *Henrie* the Great, of moſt glorious memory, your renouned Father; by others, which it hath pleaſed your Maieſty to continue towards vs; and by many more, which wee daily attend and hope for from you. And though wee firmely beleeue, that the maintenance of your authority and dignitie, is our beſt ſecuritie; and the eſtabliſhment of your Crowne, our peace and quiet: yet we deeme our ſelues hereunto yet more neerly bound by the bond of our Religion, and conſciences, which conformable to the holy Scriptures, daily teach vs, that wee muſt bee ſubiect to all ſuperior powers; and that the reſiſting of them, is but an euident oppoſition to Gods will and ordinance: who (we know) hath elected, and ſeated you in your throne; ſet the Crowne on your head, put the Scepter into your hand, and planted correſpondent royall vertues, and ſufficiencies for diſcharge of the ſame in your noble heart. So that vnder him, we acknowledge no other Soueraigne, but your Maieſty. Our firme beleefe is, that betweene God and the King, there is no middle, nor third perſon. To call this receiued verity into any doubt or queſtion, among vs, is taken for conuinced hereſie; and to make thereof ſo much as any problematicall argument, is reputed an odious and capitall crime. This leſſon, Sir, we haue learned from our Predeceſſors, which wee firmely beleeue, and diuulge all ouer, both with liuely voyce,

and in writing, recommending the ſame likewiſe both by precept and example, to all thoſe that ſhall ſucceed vs. And therefore we doe promiſe ſo much againe vnto our humble ſelues, in the behalfe of your Maieſty, that being vndoubtedly confirmed and reſolued of our fidelity, your Maieſty will propagate towards vs the benefits of your former edicts: your royall eares will bee alwaies open to heare our complaints, and peazing equally the ballance, you will be readie to doe vs iuſtice, as we wil likewiſe be ready euery day, to plant more deeply in your royall heart an immutable and conſtant beleefe, that wee will euer bee ready to liue and die in the ſtate of your moſt faithfull and obedient ſeruants, and ſubiects.

Whereunto the King replied in theſe words: *I thanke you all, continue you in my good and loyall ſeruice, and be aſſured that I will be your good King, and maintaine you in the priuiledges of my Edicts.* Then taking the letter which the Synode wrote to him, he gaue it to Mounſieur *de Pont Chartrain*, commanding him to reade the ſame, and frame an anſwere.

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THE LIFE, CARRIAGE, AND PROGRESSIONS OF THE vnworthie Marshall *d' Ancre*.

Gentlemen:

IT was a *Lynceus* (but not the sonne of *Aphareus*) one of a more cleere and penetrant sight, which obserued euen in the depth of the Kings noble heart, and in the secret thoughts of his faithfull subiects, the sighes that they daily poured forth, before his Diuine Maiesty, to bee deliuered, together with this whole poore Realme and Kingdome, from the tyrannie and oppression, whereinto they were reduced and brought, by the deepe subtilty, and insupportable pride of *Cochino*; in whom questionlesse (if *Metempsycosis*, or Pythagoricall transmigration could take place) the diuellish soule of *Aman*, the sonne of *Amadathi*, the *Agagean*, resumed another bodie. But to the end euery one may be aduertised of the true cause of these sighes, you shall conceiue by this briefe recitall, that *Cochino* was borne in Florence, of poore and meane place; and as such an one, grew to affect amorously a Ioyners daughter, who was called *Leonora Galligaia*, as men said; she being placed at the first as an inferiour chamber-maid, with the Princesse *Maria de Medices*, whose close stoole shee oftentimes clensed and emptied: within a while her continued seruices, ioyned with some liberality of minde and spirit obserued in her, brought her to be raised and preferred to be in the said Princesse her chamber as an

attendant gentlewoman; which Princeſſe at laſt comming into France, to be ioyned in marriage with *Henry* the Great, the ſaid *Elenor* came along with her, and ſhe was alſo followed by *Cochino*; when arriuing at Marcelles, a little boy of about twelue yeeres old, was able with all eaſe, to carry their whole luggage and furniture; being a French youth, and a Pariſian borne, who died not long ſince, of a dyſſenterie, or bloody flux, in the ſtreet called *de Beau-bourg:* when the Princeſſe came to be Queene, out of a franke and moſt noble diſpoſition, ſhe aduanced all her followers, and peculiarly the ſaid *Elenor*; who humbly requeſted her, that ſhee would permit her to marrie the ſaid *Cochino*, which at laſt ſhe compaſſed, with the Kings pleaſure and conſent. Then either of them inſinuating themſelues more and more into the Queenes fauour, they grew to great fortunes and meanes, by commending vnto their Maieſties diuers mens ſutes; who hauing occaſion to ſue vnto them, were vrged by important occaſions and buſineſſes, of what nature or quality ſoeuer. God at laſt, for our own vnworthines, called the King to his mercy, depriuing vs of that glorious Sun; leauing to ſucceed him, *Lewis* the thirteenth, (whom God maintaine and proſper) being then but ten yeeres old, who preſently, by the generall voice and conſent of all France, was inueſted in the flowers de Luce, and acknowledged for King; and the Queene his mother, a lamentable, deſolate, and diſconſolate Ladie, by the ſame generall conſent was proclaimed Regent. The naturall benignitie, and noble inclination of this great Queene, ſuffered her not to feare, either deceit, or trecherie, but being her ſelfe of an vntainted and innocent ſoule, ſhee thought euery one had the like; eſpecially ſuch as were ſo farre fauoured, to

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come freely into her Maieſties preſence, and had the credit to ſpeake to her in priuate. Now was the time, when this ambitious *Cochino*, began by the inſtrumentall offices of his wife, to depraue and detract from the Kings loyall and good ſeruants; for preſently hee then cauſed *Syllery* the Chancellor, and his brother, to be diſmiſſed and driuen from his preſence; and vnder the cloke and colour of Iuſtice, to take from the Parliament of Prouince, their reſplendant Sonne, vnder this colour to propagate his ambition; and yet this preſently not giuing him ſuch full contentment, he muſt needes take from him the publicke Seales, for to conferre them vpon one of his owne creatures; then hee muſt needes remoue from about the King, Mounſieur *le Cheualier de Vandoſme*, his beloued Minion; then his faithfull ſeruant *Luynes*; forthwith his vigilant and carefull Phyſitian *Erouard*, and then his good Counſellors; preſently he gaue one office to one, another to another: to conclude, at one inſtant he caſt al theſe Officers in a mould; the Keeper of Seales; the Secretarie of Eſtate, and the Controller generall of the Treaſuries; by little and little, conteſting with the greateſt, for the place of chiefe Gentleman of the Kings chamber, vſing all the power poſſible to marrie his daughter with Mounſieur the Duke of *Longueuill*: who no waies bending to this contract, was in great danger to haue loſt his gouernment of Picardie, and all his credit at Court, being inforced to eclipſe and retire himſelfe. During theſe entercourſes, that ſage Prince, the Count *de Soiſſons* was called to heauen; whoſe gouernment the Queene kept in her owne hands, to appeaſe the great iealouſies of thoſe that were competitors for the ſame; conſtituting therein *Cochino*, ſomtimes Marqueſſe *d' Ancre*, and Marſhall

of France, for her Lieutenant. Here then you ſee him Lieutenant of Normandy, being Maſter & Commander of the principall places in the ſame, which he fortified with Baſtions, Ditches, and Cannon, which he conueied thither out of the Arſenall at Paris. But while theſe occurrents thus paſſed, he drained the Baſtile of foureteene millions, bitterly checked that Imperiall Parliament, about the demonſtrations of his diſorders, preuenting the Princes and great Lords from conuenting and aſſembling therein. At laſt he found a meanes that the Princes forſooke the Court, and Mounſieur *le Iay* Preſident of the ſaid Parliament, the Kings moſt loyall and truſtie ſeruant, was committed priſoner to the Caſtle of Ambois, vnder a colourable and counterfeit pretext: he procured that neither his Maieſtie, nor his faithfull Counſell, gaue any eare neither to the manifeſtation of Mounſier the Prince, nor to the complaints and intimations of the other Princes. One of which, that is to ſay, Mounſier *de Vandoſme*, he cauſed to be impriſoned (but that he made a cunning and ſubtile eſcape); ſo that by theſe meanes he laid the foundation of a dangerous warre, and of great leuies of ſouldiers, arming neere kinſmen one againſt another, as Mounſier *de Guyſe* againſt Mounſier *de Mayenne* his couſine germaine, and thus ruinating the Kings poore ſubiects: ſo that at laſt, by the wiſe and diſcreete courſes of my Lords the Dukes *de Neuers*, *de Ventadour*, Chancellor *Syllery*, and other ancient Officers of the Crowne, a good Treatie ſhould haue been drawne, the King being then at Tours, and the ſaid Lords Princes at Loudun. But becauſe the ſaid *Cochino* perceiued, that the power of theſe the Kings two faithfull ſeruants to his minde, croſſed his ambitions, making rather vſe

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of his owne miniſters, and vpſtarts, whom himſelfe termed Agents of a thouſand Frankes, of whom he had to the number of eight hundred; and wonderfully abuſing the Queenes exceeding clemencie and bountie, as alſo the feare and iealouſie, that both by himſelfe and others he poſſeſſed her withall, that ſhe ſhould be carefull of her ſelfe, and of the Kings minoritie and youth: he cauſed Mounſier the Prince to be take priſoner on a thurſday the firſt of September, *anno* 1616: and ſo conſequently all the reſt, vpon this, diſperſing themſelues, not daring to returne, they were proclaimed Rebels, attainted of high Treaſon, all their goods confiſcated, (part of which came into his own hands) and then three Armies were hereupon raiſed to take the ſpoile of the, and ſo bring them in aliue or dead. Mounſieur *de Guyſe* went of the one part, to ſeaze on Mounſieur *de Neuers*, whom hee diſpoſſeſſed of many places: on the other ſide Mounſieur *de Montigny* and Mounſieur the Count *de Auuergne*, went directly to Soiſſons with 40 Canons; *Cochino* by an imprinted letter, promiſed to the King foorthwith an Armie of fiue thouſand foote, and eight hundred horſe, which he entertained for foure moneths at his owne charge; ſending out in the meane while three or foure hundred Spyes, or Intelligencers, ouer al the countrie, eſpecially into Paris, that by this meanes he might diſcouer and know all ſuch as ordinarily exclaimed againſt his Tyrannie, cauſing diuers gibbets to bee erected within the citie whereupon to hang his oppoſites, though they armed themſelues but for the Kings true and faithfull ſeruice. While all this thus paſſed, the Kings loyall ſeruants, who ſaw their Maſters captiuitie, and the vnworthie entreatie of his Maieſtie, being now of yeers, of greater maturitie and ripe-

nes, they conuented together, and began to enter into a ſacred vnion, to ſhake off this yoke of *Cochino*, and all his aſſiſtants, which aimed at the deſtruction of all the Princes, and ſo to ſeaze on their goods (I meane not only of thoſe abſent and withdrawne, as my Lords *de Vandoſme*, *de Neuers*, *de Longueuille*, *de Bouillon*, and *de Mayenne*, but alſo of them preſent) as my Lords the Count *de Auuergne*, *de Guyſe*, *Ioinuille*, the Cardinall of Rhemes; then of my Lords the Prince of *Conde* priſoner, and Count *de Soiſſons* very young, but endued with an excellent ſpirit, and a noble impe of great expectation and hopes, for his Prince and al France; then of the moſt eminent Officers of the Crowne, then of *Sieur Erouard* chiefe Phyſition, one moſt loyall to his King; of *Sieur de Luynes*, and at laſt of the King himſelfe. All this effected, Mounſier ſhould haue been ſeated in the Throne very young, the Queene-Mother Regent, himſelfe Maior of the Palace, which dignitie he meant againe to re-erect; and then in a little time, hauing all the authoritie in his owne hands, no body oppoſing nor contradicting him, (al the race of *Bourbon* cleane extinguiſhed, through the ſudden death of Mounſier the King) *Cochino* ſhould then haue been mounted vpon the Throane, and then his wife being made away by ſome priuie practice of his owne, he might haue married whom he would at his pleaſure. Here you may ſee a well wouen web, for the amputation whereof, God, who alwaies preſerueth this kingdome, put into the heart of *Lewis* (beloued of God) the ſpirit of wiſedome and vnderſtanding, as he did ſometimes into *Salomon*; and ſo ſtrengthening the arme of *Sieur de Vitry*, his faithfull Gardian and Captaine, cauſed it to diſcharge his iuſt choller, vpon the head of this *Salmonéas*, which being too fauourably dealt

dealt withall, according to the opinion and iudgement of the people, when he was buried ſecretly in the night, they diſ-interred at high noone day, and thinking him vnworthie of buriall, they dragged his corps to the foot of Pont neuf; there hung vp by the feete, on a gibbet he had lately erected: then they cut off his noſe, and his eares, pluckt out his eyes, couched his head, cut off likewiſe his armes, and ſhamefull parts: this being done, it was trailed againe through the ſtreetes of the Citie, beaten, and laid vpon with cudgels, part of it burnt before his owne houſe, and ſome of it once againe retrailed and burnt the ſecond time, and what remained was at laſt throwne into the water. Now, the longer they had been mute, no man daring to ſpeake againſt him, the more they talked, ſung, and writ ſo loudly, and publikely, that all the ſtreetes re-echoed with the exulting ioyes and outcries of the inhabitants. The blow was no ſooner giuen, but a miraculous change and alteration was obſerued ouer all France, eſpecially in Paris; for euery one aſſumed to himſelf a new forme, through ſuch an admirable pleaſure and contentment. The Armie before *Soiſſons*, was preſently by the Kings commandement diſſolued; the Lords *de Vandoſme*, *de Neuers*, *de Mayenne*, *de Longueuille*, fell downe incontinently at his Maieſties feete, who receiued them with a free and royall heart, to the confuſion and ſhame of all *Cochinoes* creatures; who (at the arriuall of that graue and prudent Chancellor, whom his Maieſtie ſent for, and reconfirmed him of his Counſell; of the Lords, *de Vair*, reſtored to the keeping of the publike Seales, Preſident *Ianin*, and *Villeroy*, together with others, who had been formerly diſmiſſed and chaſed away by this *Haman*) vaniſhed, and were diſſipated, like miſts or fogges at the

ariſing of the Suns cleere beames. *Cochinoes* life (ſometimes Marquis *de Ancre*, and Marſhall of France) requires a great and entire volume, to expreſſe and relate it at large, the which, attending and expecting from the learned penne of *Piere Matthew* in his Hiſtorie, I haue here abridged in as briefe a forme as poſſibly I could, for a note and marke vnto thoſe, which may peraduenture heare talke but of a parcell of his infernall ambition: and to be a iuſt terror to all ſuch *Nimrodes*, from attempting to ſcale the heauens, and to bandy againſt lawfull Kings, who are the annoynted of the Lord, principally againſt ſuch ſpirits and mindes, voide of all gall or bitternes, but clement and tractable, being of the ſame yeeres that our King *Lewis* the 13 (beloued of God) is: for whom all France ought daily to pray, that he may be preſerued, and bleſſed, with a moſt long and happie life. God through his omnipotent holy fauour and grace, daily guard and defend him, for vs, together with al the faithful Princes, and Officers of his Crown; guiding and inſtructing his heart, for the maintenance and propagation of his holy Church, and the benefit and comfort of his poore people, *Amen.*

FINIS.

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